

GARDEN BULLETIN

*Fall 1959*BULK RATE
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Barnes Brothers Nursery Co.

WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT

Phone COLony 9-4226

Fall '59
catalog
issue

Barnes Barn

PUBLISHED IN THE MUTUAL INTEREST OF
OUR GARDENING FRIENDS AND OURSELVES

GARDEN BULLETIN



NOW IS THE HOUR

The last of March, I am quite sure,
Some customer'll stop by
And say:—"I'd like some crocuses."
(Or is the word, croci?)
And when the April days roll 'round
We'll have another call;
"I'd like two hundred daffodils
To line my boundary wall."
Or if the day should be in May
When tulips blossom bright,
You guess what some one asks us for!
My guess:— Your guess is right!
NOW is the time to plant those bulbs
That brighten each spring bed.
Remember what that small sign says:—
For beauty

PLAN AHEAD

There is hardly a home gardener within the area served by these bulletins who did not suffer either the loss of, or serious damage to, plants due to the past winter or the growing season which preceded it. In the minds of most of you the winter itself received all of the blame, probably because it was the season nearest the time when the damage became apparent.

However, much of it started with the relatively cool wet summer which preceded it. This, as we noted here in the nursery, continued the growth of the plants well after the normal summer near-dormancy which ripens the wood. This was followed by an unseasonably warm fall during which many plants including such common varieties as Laurel, Holly, Rhododendron and Yews made a new late fall growth. The scarcely ripened summer growth and the tender fall growth was then subjected to the steady cold of any winter in 23 years.

The results you know. Perennials and bulbs suffered from the lack of snow cover whether they were established or newly planted with the latter, of course, succumbing the more readily to the heaving action of the freezing and thawing.

"Sun-seald", too, took its toll of the younger trees. Among those reported to us were Flowering Dogwood, several kinds of fruit trees with Peaches leading, Redbud, Maples, Plane Trees and several others. This shows up as a vertical splitting of the tree trunk on the south side of the tree usually between the base and the first branches. The large majority of trees so affected never leaf out. This is tragic when it happens to plants newly set and even more tragic when those which have prospered for several years are found to be dead.

People who were patient (many were not!) found that their plants recovered to a greater or lesser degree. Hollies and Mountain Laurel which looked quite hopeless in mid-April have in most instances, recovered. A few have died.

Nearly all of this damage could have been minimized and a large share of it could have been prevented by a few simple protective measures taken in the late fall. Here are the most important.

1. **SUN-SCALD.** Wrap tree trunks with a water resistant paper (Tree-Wrap) starting just below ground level and wrapping upward to the lowest branches. The wrapping should overlap half way to provide a double thickness. Burlap or wrappings which are penetrated by water are not as effective. Leave this on the tree for two or three years. This protects any sap which is in the tree from alternate freezing and thawing which eventually splits the wood fibres.

2. **WINTER HEAVING.** Mulch perennials, bulb beds and newly set evergreens and shrubs with a blanket of salt hay spread just thickly enough so that you can barely see the plants or ground through it. This is done after the ground is frozen to keep it frozen especially in late winter when alternate freezing and thawing lift and settle the plants, tearing the roots.

3. **WINTER BURN.** This past year Mountain Laurel, Rhododendron, Japanese Andromeda and Hemlocks were severely damaged and other evergreens affected by dessication of the leaves when the ground became frozen and could not resupply the moisture these plants needed. Spraying the top surfaces of the leaves with Wilt-Pruf (a plastic coating) helps retain the moisture. This is best done in early December. Wrapping tender plants in exposed situations with strip burlap and covering smaller ones with peach baskets and excelsior are other methods which are effective. Also of help is an ample supply of water for the evergreens through October and early November. Nature may provide it but if it doesn't, you should.

4. **ROSES.** These favorites took quite a beating last winter in many gardens and in others the loss was small. Those growing in a fibrous, well drained loam withstood the winter better than those at the extremes of sandy soils or heavy clays. Something to think about when you plant them! Hilling up around the bases for 8 or 10 inches with sawdust, ground corn cobs (Miracle Mulch), sand or mixtures of them are better than using heavy clay soils or not doing it. This is done in late October or early November, before the ground becomes frozen. You might fill in the hollows between the plants with loose leaves or salt hay to keep the "hills" from washing down before it is time to remove them.

★ ★ ★
Gladiolus, Dahlias and Cannas should, of course, be dug and stored after the tops are frost bitten. Peat moss or the Miracle Mulch, which is coarse and granular, are best for keeping the right balance of air and moisture in Dahlias and Cannas. The mesh bags in which onions are sold are ideal for the glads which need dry airy storage. All of them should be treated with Spergon Bulb Dust when stored, and again before planting in the spring, to prevent rotting and to control overwintering insects. A cool frost-free, dark cellar with the average temperature from 45 to 50 degrees is about right.

★ ★ ★
Tuberous Begonias grown in pots should be lifted in early September and brought into the house where their last flowers may be enjoyed. Gradually withhold water until the leaves yellow and drop. The tubers are then stored in the pots in a cool, dark place until time to start them in March or early April. Watering the pots slightly whenever the soil becomes dry will keep the tubers plump.

★ ★ ★
Chrysanthemums can live up the evergreen planting immeasurably and for several weeks. Why not lift a few clumps for this purpose or get some from us? If chrysanthemum plants failed to live over for you last winter, try digging some with a good amount of earth, after they have finished flowering, and setting them on top of the ground in a sheltered place. Cover with salt hay after the ground has frozen and they should winter much better than if left in the soil.



NEEDED EVERGREENS

Here they are, fresh dug from the fields after one of the best growing seasons in years. The earlier they are planted the better established they will be before winter. NOTE: As the items on this page are all Balled and Burlapped or container grown, they cannot be shipped and are offered for local sales only.

THREAD FALSECYPRESS — Pyramidal with pendant thread-like foliage.

2-2½ ft., \$5.50 ea.

PLUME FALSECYPRESS — Feathery green for contrast. 18-24 in., \$2.95 ea.

2-2½ ft., \$5.50 ea., 2½-3 ft., \$5.00 ea.

GOLD-TIPPED PLUME FALSECYPRESS — Similar to above but with golden green tips. 18-24 in., \$3.00 ea.

2-2½ ft., \$3.95 ea., 2½-3 ft., \$6.00 ea.

SILVER-TIPPED PLUME FALSECYPRESS — Compact, cream colored tips. 15-18 in., \$3.75 ea.; 18-24 in., \$5.00 ea.

ANDORRA JUNIPER — Spreading type. Summer large blue-green. Purplish in winter. 18-24 in., gal. cans, \$2.00 ea.

COMPACT JUNIPER JUNIPER — Spreading type, blue-green foliage. 15-18 in., \$5.50 ea.; 18-24 in., \$6.50 ea.

MUGHO PINE — Dark green moderately dwarf growing. 12-15 in., \$4.00 ea.

WHITE PINE — Deep blue-green. Grow these into large trees or use as an evergreen hedge. Grow well even in poor soils. 18-24 in., \$3.75 each

2-3 ft., \$5.95 each. 3-4 ft., \$6.50 each

4-5 ft., \$8.00 each

JAPANESE SPREADING YEW — Hardy, easy and reasonably pest free as are all Yews. 12-15 in., \$4.75 ea.

15-18 in., \$5.50 ea.; 18-24 in., \$7.00 ea.

JAPANESE UPRIGHT YEW — The most planted upright type. 18-24 in., \$7.50 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 ea.

CUSHION YEW — Dense intermediate spreading type. 12-15 in., \$5.00 ea.

HICKS YEW — Upright with very dark color. 15-18 in., \$5.50 ea.

18-24 in., \$7.00 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 ea.

INTERMEDIATE SPREADING YEW — Dense, dark green. A good spreader. 12-15 in., \$4.95 ea.; 15-18 in., \$5.75 ea.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE — Dwarf, with rounded shape. 15-18 in., \$3.50 ea.

DARK AMERICAN ARBORVITAE — Upright dark green. 18-24 in., \$2.95 ea.

2-2½ ft., \$3.95 ea.; 2½-3 ft., \$4.50 ea.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE — Slower growing with thicker foliage. 18-24 in., \$3.50 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50 ea.

CANADA HEMLOCK — Graceful with fine foliage throughout the year. Use it as a deluxe year-round hedge or in the foundation planting.

18-24 in., \$5.00 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$6.00 ea.

2½-3 ft., \$7.00 ea.; 3-3½ ft., \$9.00 ea.

EVERGREEN PRIVACY HEDGES

For year-round beauty and privacy see Hemlock, Arborvitae and Yew under Needed Evergreens and Junior Aristocrats. These are ready now.

Barnes

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

These cannot be shipped practically and are available for local sales only. The majority of them will be ready by mid-September.

WINTERGREEN BARBERRY — To 6 ft. An excellent, thorny form that is evergreen when established.

Potted, \$1.75 each

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER —

Excellent orange berried evergreen to climb a tree or wall. 12-18 in., \$1.50 ea.

PURPLELEAF WINTERCREEPER —

The rich green summer foliage turns deep red purple in late fall and winter.

50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50

BABY WINTERCREEPER — A small

leaved variety useful as a ground cover sun or shade. Potted plants, \$1.60 each

UPRIGHT EUONYMUS — A naturally upright form in a family of sprawlers. It is useful in the foundation planting or as a broadleaf evergreen hedge.

12-18 in., \$1.50 each

DUPONT EUONYMUS — Another upright hedging form which stands severe clipping to as low as 6 inches if needed.

12-15 in., potted, \$1.95 each

JAPANESE HOLLY — Upright with lustrous evergreen leaves. This and the next two varieties are useful in the foundation planting and as hedges.

18-24 in., \$7.50 each

BOXLEAF HOLLY — A more spreading type of the Japanese Holly which has outwardly curving, shiny small leaves.

12-18 in., \$5.50 each

ROUNDEAF JAPANESE HOLLY — Larger leaves which are flat instead of convex.

15-18 in., \$5.50 each

INKBERRY — A large growing, native type useful as accent plants or specimens.

18-24 in., \$6.25 each

AMERICAN HOLLY — The familiar red-berried Christmas Holly. The only broadleaved evergreen tree that grows in this area (to 25 feet). Both sexes are needed for berries. Female (berry bearing) plants about 2 feet tall, \$13.50 ea.;

In 1 gallon cans, \$4.95 each

St. Mary's, 18 in., \$10.00 each

MOUNTAIN LAUREL — Familiar pink and white flowered shrub. Practical broadleaved evergreen for group plantings.

15-18 in., \$4.50 each

18-24 in., \$6.00 each

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE — One of the most informal of evergreens. White flowers in May. New and winter foliage tinged with bronze.

12-18 in., \$4.50 ea.

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA — This and the next kind are the earliest (April) of all evergreens to flower. White, erect bloom clusters. Grows to 3 feet.

12-18 in., \$5.95 each

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA — White flowers in drooping clusters. Grows to 9 feet.

15-18 in., \$4.95 each

RHODODENDRONS

RED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS — It should be remembered that Rhododendrons are never red in the sense that a Blaze rose is red but come in crimson shades. We have the following varieties:

AMERICA, **CHARLES BAGLEY** —

12-18 in., \$7.50 each

EDWIN S. RAND, **F. D. GODMAN** —

12-18 in., \$7.50 each

PINK — **IGNATIUS SARGENT** —

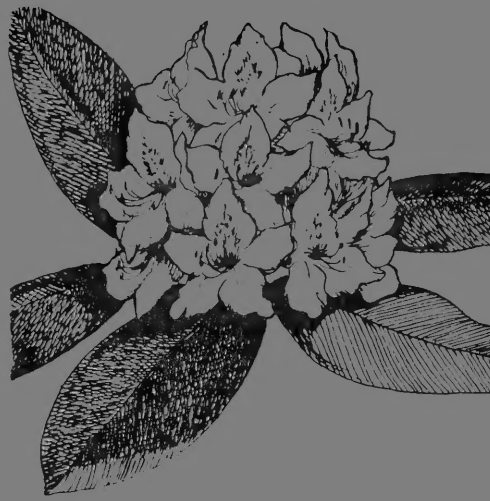
12-18 in., \$7.50 each

ROSEUM ELEGANS — A splendid compact variety with rose pink flowers.

15-18 in., \$6.00 ea.; 18-24 in., \$7.50 ea.

CATAWBA GRANDIFLORA — Large clusters of clear lavender.

15-18 in., \$6.50 each



CATAWBA ALBUM — A white flowered variety of unusual hardness.

12-18 in., \$7.50 each

CAROLINA RHODODENDRON — This species has smaller leaves than those listed above. It also extends the season by flowering two or three weeks earlier.

Pink flowers on a compact bush.

18-24 in., \$6.50 each

BALTIC IVY — The hardy English Ivy. Best used as a ground cover or to grow on stone walls and chimneys.

50¢ ea., 10 for \$4.50

PACHYSANDRA — The classic ground cover for areas with light to deep shade.

10 for \$1.20, 100 for \$10.00

VINCA MINOR — This blue flowered ground cover is also called Myrtle and Periwinkle. Sun or shade.

10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$18.00

JUNIOR ARISTOCRATS

Nice bushy little plants of popular evergreens at low, low prices. All are potted or R&B to establish quickly.

COLORADO SPRUCE —

10-12 in. transplants, \$1.98 each

SPREADING YEW — (*Taxus cuspidata* intermedia)

5 year, 8-10 in., \$1.95 ea.; 10 for \$17.50

HICKS YEW — Ideal size for hedging, edging a patio or to grow on for other uses.

5 year, 8-10 in., \$1.50 ea.; 10 for \$12.50

Extra heavy, 12-15 in., \$2.95 ea.; 10 for \$27.00

DARK AMERICAN ARBORVITAE — 12-18 in., \$1.85 ea.; 10 for \$16.50

CANADA HEMLOCK — Full bushy little plants to start that year round hedge. 8-10 in., \$1.50 ea.; 10 for \$12.50

There's apparently no half way business with lilacs. They either grow like weeds or merely subsist. The answer is usually several answers. They like loose friable soil reasonably supplied with humus. They like moderate amounts of ground limestone. And, as I found out this summer, they respond handsomely to a heavy spring application of 10-6-4.

Again this summer, we have had more than our share of wet weather. Most lawns have stayed greener than normal. This may give a false sense of security that all is well with the lawn . . . that perhaps you can skip fall feeding this year. Actually, of course, this continuous growth and more frequent mowings have removed more food from the soil than is used in the normal drier years. A good feeding, as early as possible this fall, will build up the root systems during the cool growing months, resulting in sturdier plants which will green up sooner next spring . . . that is, if you keep the grass cut close (1 to 1½ inches) until growth stops in late October.

BEAUTY BUSH — \$1.50 each

RHODOTYPOS — \$1.50 each

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA — \$1.50 each

SPIRAEA THUNBERGI — \$1.00 each

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI — \$1.00 each

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS — \$1.00 each

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS — \$1.00 each

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

Charles Joly — \$2.00 ea.

Congo — \$2.00 ea.

Ellen Willmott — \$2.00 ea.

Katherine Havemeyer — \$2.00 ea.

Lucie Baltet — \$2.00 ea.

VIBURNUM OPULUS NANUM — \$2.00 ea.

WEIGELA VANICEKI — \$2.00 ea.

Rather early to think about Christmas or is it? In any event, you might find a Barnes Gift Certificate an easy way to please that fellow gardener who has everything or the new home owner who needs everything. Neatly printed in green on white with a colorful, seasonable picture on the cover, they are easy to shop for in uncrowded comfort. When you are in this fall why not take advantage of this pleasant way to give? We can make them out in any amount you wish. If you order by mail, please give us your name and address and the name and address of the recipient. We can then send the certificate to you or direct to the recipient, as you choose.

By growth habits, lilies are divided into two classes: base rooting which root from the bottom of the bulb and stem rooting which root from the stems above the bulb as well as from the base. The base rooting types are planted quite near the surface (2 inches below) and usually make some leaf growth in the fall. The ever popular Madonna Lily is one of this type and should be planted as early as possible for such establishment. The stem rooting kinds are planted deeper (6 to 8 inches over the bulb) and are not available until later in the season. Best planted in the fall, they can also be successfully planted in the spring.

By the way, the Wilt-Pruf used to protect your evergreens against winter burn was originally developed to spray on the leaves of plants which were to be moved a day or two later. If you are planning to move some shrubs while they are still in leaf, it will help on most of them. Doesn't work too well on Hydrangeas.

BALLED and BURLAPPED SHRUBS

AZALEA

AZALEA AMOENA — 18-24 in., \$6.50 ea.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA — 18-24 in., \$6.00 each

AZALEA KAEMPFERI — 12-18 in., \$4.75 each

Fedora — 12-18 in., \$4.75 each

Othello — 15-18 in., \$5.00 each

AZALEA KOSTERIANUM — 15-18 in., \$4.50 ea.; 18-24 in., \$6.00 ea.

AZALEA DIRECTEUR MOERLANDS — 15-18 in., \$5.00 each

AZALEA GHENT HYBRID, DAVIESI — 15-18 in., \$5.00 each

GLORIA MUNDI — 15-18 in., \$5.00 ea.

AZALEA POUKHANENSIS — 15-18 in., \$4.95 each

AZALEA WILHELMINA VUYK — 15-18 in., \$5.00 each

BARE-ROOT SHRUBS — READY LATER

CLETHRA — \$1.50 each

CORNUS ALBA SIBERICA — \$1.00 each

CORNUS STOL. LUTEA — \$1.00 each

EUONYMUS ALATUS COMPACTUS — 15-18 in., \$2.00 each

FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS — \$1.00 ea.

HYDRANGEA, HILLS OF SNOW — \$1.35 each

BEAUTY BUSH — \$1.50 each

RHODOTYPOS — \$1.50 each

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA — \$1.50 each

SPIRAEA THUNBERGI — \$1.00 each

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI — \$1.00 each

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS — \$1.00 each

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS — \$1.00 each

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

Charles Joly — \$2.00 ea.

Congo — \$2.00 ea.

Ellen Willmott — \$2.00 ea.

Katherine Havemeyer — \$2.00 ea.

Lucie Baltet — \$2.00 ea.

VIBURNUM OPULUS NANUM — \$2.00 ea.

WEIGELA VANICEKI — \$2.00 ea.



TO PLANT NOW

At the time we mail this folder to you we will have a good selection of potted Roses in bud and bloom to give you color for several weeks this autumn. Unlike the bare-root roses which we believe are best planted in the spring, these potted plants can be set out now and cared for as any other established roses in your garden. In spite of the potting and summer long care we have given them, the patented varieties, priced at \$2.00 or over, are offered at last spring's prices. The lower priced non-patented varieties have a slight potting and growing charge included in the prices as listed. They are all bargains in immediate beauty and are offered here at the nursery subject to prior sale.

\$2.00 each 10 for \$17.50

HYBRID TEA

CRIMSON GLORY. Dark red.
DUQUESA de PENARANDA. Orange.
McGREY'S IVORY. Creamy white.
MRS. P. S. Du PONT. Yellow.
POINSETTIA. Bright red.
TEXAS CENTENNIAL. Deep pink.

FLORIBUNDA

BABY BLAZE. Bright red.
DAGMAR SPAETH. White.
FLORADORA. Orange red.
FRENHAM. Red.
GOLDLOCKS. Soft yellow.
JIMINY CRICKET. Orange red.
POULSEN'S BEDDER. Pink.
RED PINOCCHIO. Dark red.
ROSE ELFE. Pink

\$2.50 each 10 for \$22.00

NEW YORKER (H. T.). Bright red.
PEACE (H. T.). Light yellow and pink.
BUCCANEER (Grandiflora).

Clear yellow.

QUEEN ELIZABETH (Grand.).

Warm pink.

ROUNDELAY (Grand.). Dark red.

FUSILIER (Floribunda).

Glowing orange red.

GOLD CUP (Floribunda).

Medium yellow.

\$2.75 each 10 for \$24.00

AZTEC (Hybrid Tea). Red.
SPARTAN (Floribunda). Coral red.

\$3.00 each 10 for \$26.00

GOLDEN MASTERPIECE (H. T.).

Yellow.

STARFIRE (Grandiflora). Bright red.

CLIMBING ROSES

\$2.00 each 10 for \$17.50

BLAZE. Bright red.
CITY OF YORK. White.
ETOILE de HOLLANDE. Glowing red.
DOROTHY PERKINS. Pink.
GOLD RUSH. Buff yellow.
PAUL'S SCARLET. Bright red.

\$2.75 each 10 for \$24.00

GOLDEN SHOWERS. Yellow

SHRUB ROSES

\$2.00 each 10 for \$17.50

ROSA HUGONIS. Early. Yellow

ROSA RUGOSA

GROOTENDORST. Red

GROOTENDORST PINK. Pink.

In addition to the roses above we have a few varieties in quantities too small for listing on display in the Lath House.

Wouldn't you be happy if someone should walk up to you and say, "In this little can is a magic powder which, when applied just once to your lawn at a cost of a penny for every seven square feet, will permanently make Japanese Beetles a rarity in your garden!" and then, if he should add, "The application on your lawn will also kill those Japanese Beetles in your neighbor's lawn and in his neighbor's", would you believe it? Just consider that I have said it to you, and here is the evidence:—

Hartford has the largest park system of any city of a comparable size in the country and, as a part of it, Elizabeth Park, where thousands of rose plants in hundreds of varieties are grown. For several years, they have not sprayed these gardens for Japanese Beetles because the beetles are rarely seen there.

About a dozen years ago, they used just such a magic powder, which is not a poison but rather a devastatingly deadly disease affecting the grubs of this number one garden pest. But let Everett Piester, who is in charge of the Hartford Park system, tell you how effective it is:—

"Some years ago we treated areas throughout the parks and other parts of Hartford. The first year showed a considerable infection of the beetles where the 'milky-white' spores had been applied. The second year the dispersion in adjacent areas was considerable and up to 50% of the grubs in treated areas were infected, the third up to 87% and in recent years it is quite rare to find beetles in the park areas. When grubs are found in the turf, in the spring, they are almost invariably 'sick' from the infection of the 'milky-white disease' spores."

"Once established it is evidently permanent and I believe is the ultimate control with chemicals supplementary and immediate."

We have this "Milky Spore" disease under the ominous name of "DOOM" in packages to cover 2500 sq. ft. and 5000 sq. ft. To anticipate another question, it is easily applied, a level teaspoonful at 4 foot intervals, when the ground is not frozen or the wind is not blowing. As it is not a poison but rather a disease that affects only Japanese Beetles, it will not be harmful to children, animals, beneficial insects or plants.

☆ ☆ ☆

Occasionally a paragraph comes to my attention that is too good in itself to be embellished by comments from me . . . as this one from a bulletin issued by Michigan State College discussing horticulture:—"probably its greatest value as a therapy is in the form of preventive medicine. A preventive of many of the ills of body and mind".

☆ ☆ ☆

Limited Edition Note:— Ilex pedunculosa is the scientific name for a hardy, red berried, evergreen holly, which we have been growing and observing for the past three years. A native of Japan, the home of so many good plants, it grows more rapidly than the more familiar holly trees, eventually reaching a height of 30 feet. The lustrous, green, 2 or 3 inch leaves resemble pear leaves in shape. It gets its common name "Long-stalked Holly" from the fact that its berries are borne on stems an inch or more long. These bright red berries are larger than those borne by our American Holly. The habit of the tree is densely pyramidal. Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum has said of it, "This is one of the hardiest evergreen hollies and should be better known, especially in northern gardens." These are the facts as they are, and I hope, presented without any superlative sales pitch. We expect to have about 20 pairs of them to offer next spring for, as with all hollies, both male and female trees are needed for berry production. Watch for them in the 1960 spring catalog.

☆ ☆ ☆



Barnes SHADE TREES

As these trees are dug only after they have properly ripened, they will be available from mid to late October through the balance of the fall planting season. Most of the listed kinds will be on display at the Barn as soon as they can be safely moved.

MAPLES

NORWAY MAPLE — Dense, compact head makes it the most popular tree for street planting. 6-8 ft., \$5.95 each; 8-10 ft. 1 1/4 in. cal., \$9.00 each; 10-12 ft. 1 1/2 in., \$12.00 each; 12-14 ft. 2 in., \$22.00 ea.

CRIMSON KING MAPLE — A form of Norway Maple which has deep red purple foliage all season. 6-8 ft., \$7.50 ea.

RED or SWAMP MAPLE — The earliest maple to color in the fall. Deep red. While it will grow in any good garden soil, it is useful in heavy, wet soils where few large trees will grow.

2-2 1/2 in., \$20.00 ea.; 2 1/2-3 in., \$25.00 ea.

SUGAR MAPLE — The brilliant red, yellow and orange foliage of our most colorful native tree is known to everyone. Long-lived splendid shade tree.

6-8 ft., \$6.85 each; 8-10 ft., \$8.75 each; 10-12 ft., \$10.50 each

SHADEMASTER LOCUST (Plant Patent No. 1515). Unlike most fast growing trees, these locusts are tough and usually not injured by ice or windstorm damage. Grass grows well beneath them. Thornless. 5-6 ft., \$7.50 each

MORAINÉ LOCUST (Plant Patent No. 836) Similar to above variety.

6-8 ft., \$6.00 each

SUNBURST LOCUST (Plant Patent No. 1313). Another valuable locust. The outer leaves are a rich golden yellow color. 6-8 ft., \$9.00 each

MOUNTAIN ASH — An attractive hardy tree for lawns. Compound foliage, clusters of white flowers in May followed by orange berries from July to winter make it distinctive from other trees.

6-8 ft., \$6.00 each

FLOWERING CRABS

ALMEY — The largest flowered and one of the deepest colored of all crabs. Red fruit. \$3.75 each

CARMINE — Brilliant carmine rose flowers. \$3.50 each

DOLGO — White flowers followed by large bright red apples excellent for jelly. \$3.50 each

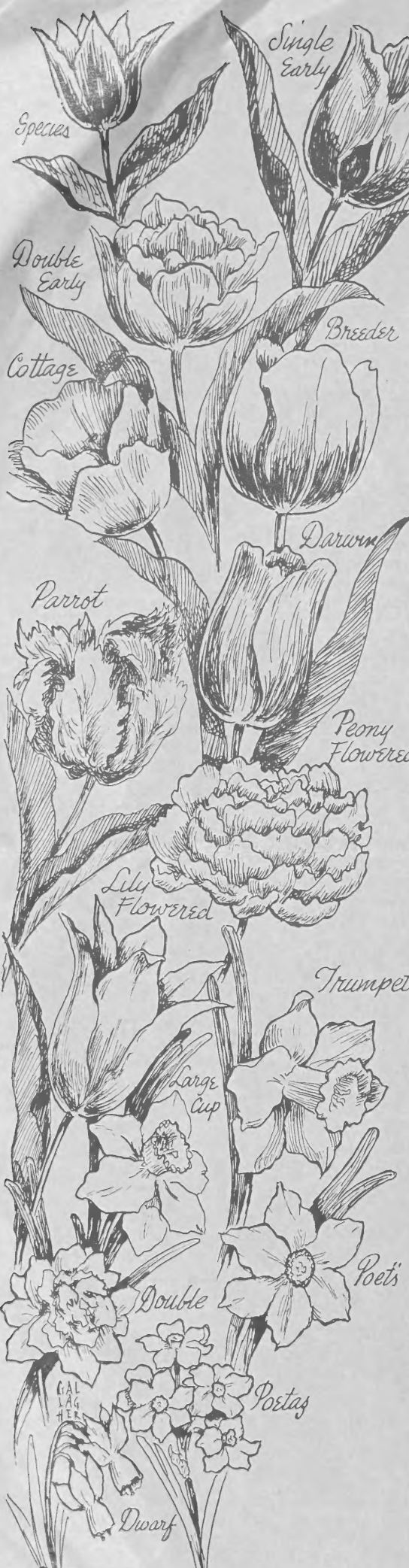
DOROTHEA — Semi-double rose pink flowers followed by yellow fruits. \$3.50 each

ELEY — Wine-red flowers and reddish purple new foliage. Red fruits. \$3.50 ea.

HOPA — Rose colored flowers. One of the most popular. Red fruits. \$3.50 each

PRINCE GEORGES — Light pink double flowers. Upright and dense. \$3.50 each

REDBUD — Deep red buds open to pure white flowers. Red fruits. \$3.50 each



Barne's

TULIPS

Among the earliest of colorful flowering plants for your garden are these multi-colored imported beauties. Our list includes what we believe to be the best of the popular priced varieties, seasoned with a few of the most desirable of the newer kinds. All will be displayed with full color pictures to make your selection easy. All are packaged in transparent bags so that you may see the quality as you buy. All are labeled. These features lessen the possibility of mixing which is always present when bulbs are displayed in open bins. The Tulips are classified in three major classes: —Species, Early Flowering and May Flowering. Within these classes are type divisions. These are listed below in the normal sequence of blooming, starting with the earliest types. The various kinds overlap each other in blooming time so that it is possible for you to plan a planting of tulips working from our list to have a flowering succession from earliest April through May. First are: —

SPECIES

These include the lowest growing types. In flower size they are variable; here will be found the smallest and also the largest flowered kinds in our list. They are often listed as Botanical Tulips.

KAUFFMANNIANA FORMS

(Early April. 5-7 inches high.)
CAESAR FRANCK — Crimson edged with yellow, yellow within. 5 for 90¢
KAUFFMANNIANA — Creamy yellow, shaded soft rosy red outside. 6 inches, 5 for 65¢

FOSTERIANA FORMS

(Early to mid-April. 12-18 inches high.)
 Here are the largest flowered of all tulips including the most popular, Red Emperor.
PRINCEPS — Orange scarlet. 5 for 90¢
PURISSIMA (White Emperor) — Largest flowered white. 5 for \$1.25
RED EMPEROR — Scarlet-red, most brilliant of all. 10 for \$1.25

GREIGII VARIETIES

These are color forms of the wild tulips of Asia. The foliage is spotted and mottled with purple and brown, and the colors are brilliant. They grow from 14 to 20 inches high. Quite new and very good.

BENTO — Sulphur white with red stripes and a brown base edged blood red. Outside carmine red edged white. 5 for 90¢
MARGARET HERBST — Large deep orange red. 5 for \$1.50
PANDOUR — Pale yellow, flamed with carmine red. 5 for 90¢

LATER SPECIES

All of the tulips in this class are tops for the rock garden, at the edge of the perennial border or in front of taller growing kinds.
CHRYSANTHA (Late April — Early May. 6-8 inches high). Yellow flushed with rose. 10 for 60¢
CLUSIANA (Lady or Peppermint Stick Tulip. 12-18 inches) — White and red outside, with a purple blotch inside. 5 for 65¢
TARDA (Frequently called Dasystemon. Late April. 4-6 inches high) — The clustered flowers from a single bulb open to a wide yellow star, each point tipped white. 5 for 90¢
TURKESTANICA (Late April. 9-10 inches high) — Another multiple flowered variety. White with yellow center. 10 for 75¢

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

(Late April-May. 9-16 inches high).
BELLONA — Golden yellow. 5 for 65¢
BRILLIANCY — Brilliant vermillion. 5 for 65¢
BRILLIANT STAR MAXIMUS — Bright orange scarlet, black center. 5 for 65¢
PRINCE CARNAVAL — Orange red with yellow stripes. 5 for 65¢
WHITE HAWK — Pure white 5 for 65¢

TULIPS and NARCISSUS

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

(Late April-May. 9-16 inches high).
ELECTRA — Carmine red, shaded light violet. 5 for 90¢
PEACH BLOSSOM — Brilliant rosy pink. 5 for 90¢
SCHOONOORD — Pure white. 5 for 90¢

TRIUMPH TULIPS

(Two-toned, similar in growth to Darwins but 2 to 3 weeks earlier. 16-26 inches high).
ARABIAN MYSTERY — Maroon-purple, edged silvery white. 5 for 90¢
GARDEN PARTY — White with a broad edge of vivid rose. 5 for 90¢
UNITED EUROPE — Scarlet with a gold edge. 5 for 65¢

COTTAGE TULIPS

(Early May. 12-26 inches high.)
ARTIST — Unusual. Rose, red, yellow, green and purple. 5 for 90¢
DIDO — Orange rose, margined bright orange-yellow. 5 for 65¢
GOLDEN MEASURE — Golden yellow with a trace of red on the edge of the petals. 5 for 65¢
G. W. LEAK — Spectrum red with a light yellow base. 5 for 90¢
IVORY GLORY — Creamy white. 5 for 65¢
QUEEN OF SPAIN — Pale yellow, flushed pink on edges of petals. 5 for 65¢

BREEDER TULIPS

(Early to late May. 24-32 inches high.)
DILLENBURG — Burnt orange, edged apricot. 10 for \$1.00
TANTALUS — Light yellow overlaid dull violet. 5 for 65¢

DARWIN TULIPS

(May. 24-32 inches high. Most planted of all Tulip classes.)
CUM LAUDE — Deep campanula violet. 10 for \$1.00
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE — Glistening vermillion red. 10 for \$1.00
GLACIER — Large clear white. 10 for \$1.00
GOLDEN AGE — Deep golden yellow with an underglow of orange. 10 for \$1.00
JEANNE CALDWELL — Soft rose pink. Large flower. 10 for \$1.00
QUEEN OF NIGHT — Dark maroon, nearly black. 10 for \$1.00
QUEEN OF BARTIGONS — Pure salmon pink. 10 for \$1.25
RED MASTER — Crimson red, lighter margins. 10 for \$1.00
SCARLETT O'HARA — Brilliant Scarlet, edged lighter. 10 for \$1.00
SMILING QUEEN — Radiant rose. 10 for \$1.00

SWEET HARMONY — Lemon yellow, edged ivory. 10 for \$1.25
YELLOW GIANT — Golden yellow. 10 for \$1.00

DOVER (Hybrid Darwin) — Giant flowers, poppy red. 10 for \$1.25
GUDOSHIK (Hybrid Darwin) — Giant sulphur-yellow flowers spotted salmon-red. 5 for 90¢

REMBRANDT TULIPS

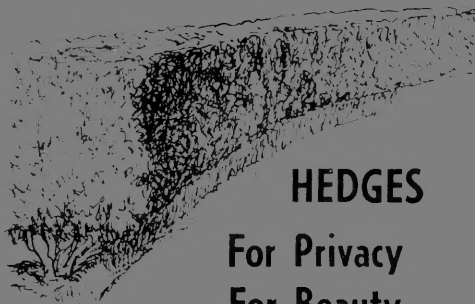
(Similar to Darwins but two-toned.)
AMERICAN FLAG — Red with white stripes, blue base. 5 for 65¢
ARCHIMEDES — Pink and yellow striped. 5 for 90¢

PARROT TULIPS

(Curiously slashed petals often bicolored. 12-18 inches high.)
BLACK PARROT — Deep purple, nearly black. 10 for \$1.00
BLUE PARROT — Rich lavender blue. 10 for \$1.00
DOUBLE FANTASY — The salmon-rose flowers are double. 5 for 90¢
FARADAY — White flushed with pink. 5 for 65¢
ORANGE FAVORITE — Orange and rose. 5 for 65¢
PARROT WONDER — Cherry red. 5 for 65¢
SUNSHINE — Deeply cut golden yellow. 5 for 65¢

Our bulbs are packed in transparent bags in the amounts specified here. No bags will be "Broken".

On occasion bulbs may be subject to rodent, insect or soil borne disease damage. Because this is so we are not responsible for the crop and any claims must be made within 10 days.



HEDGES

For Privacy For Beauty For Protection

Just as the foundation planting finishes the house, so does the hedging finish the lot. The finish can be formal as with Yews, Hemlocks, Privet and Barberry which are usually trimmed to shape or it can be informal with the flowering shrubs which require only occasional renewal pruning. If you are not quite sure how to use them, we will be glad to suggest the best types for specific purposes.

The kinds listed below should be available soon after the middle of October. However, you can reserve them before that so that you may be sure of getting them at the earliest possible time.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET — The most popular privet for this area. Fast growing. Deep green foliage until late fall.

	10 to 50 plants	50 or more plants
12-18 in., heavy plants	15¢ ea.	12¢ ea.
18-24 in., heavy plants	20¢ ea.	16¢ ea.
2-3 ft., heavy plants	25¢ ea.	20¢ ea.

JAPANESE BARBERRY — The familiar low thorny hedge with the brilliant fall foliage and red berries into the winter. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. 3 year plants 12-18 in., 10 for \$3.50; 100 for \$30.00 18-24 in., 10 for \$4.50; 100 for \$40.00

REDLEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY — Similar to the above except that the leaves are dark red throughout the summer when planted in a sunny place. 3 year plants.

12-18 inches, 75¢ each; 10 for \$6.00 18-24 inches, \$1.25 each; 10 for \$10.00

ARALIA — A rugged, thorny hedge that grows well in shaded areas. Bright green interesting foliage.

2-3 feet, 90¢ each; 10 for \$8.00

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE — A splendid thick shrub for informal privacy hedging. Grows to 8 feet. Pink flowers in May are followed by red berries in July and August.

2-3 ft. plants, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

VANHOUTTE SPIREA — Very popular kind requiring little care. Makes a fine thick screen about 6 or 7 feet high. Profuse white flowers in May.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

SNOWBERRY — To 6 feet. Pink flowers in June are followed by white berries in early fall.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA — To 9 feet. The familiar yellow flowered shrub of earliest spring. Upright growth and heavy blooming make this kind desirable as a screening.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

DWARF VIBURNUM (*Viburnum opulus nanum*) — For a low edging.

6-9 inches, 90¢ each; 10 for \$7.50

EVERGREEN PRIVACY HEDGES

For year-round beauty and privacy see Hemlock, Arborvitae and Yew under Needled Evergreens and Junior Aris-tocrats. These are ready now.

Habit is a five letter word that encompasses quite a bit of what we do . . . more or less depending upon the individual. A half century ago spring was the season when nearly all of the planting was done. Over the years fall has grown in favor and today many nurseries find that as one generation replaces another the habits change, with fall accounting for an increasingly larger share of the year's total business. This, of course, means that you, as a home gardener, have an increased convenience and the calendar length of the usable planting season has doubled.

Today the growing of plants in containers is bringing nearer the ultimate objective, that of making available to you plants in flourishing condition which can be successfully planted during the summer and early fall season both before and after the seasons for planting those which are bare-rooted . . . the extension of the season from the time the frost goes out until it strikes into the soil again.

"Is it safe to plant them now?" is a common and very logical question that we are asked when we offer these potted plants to a customer who has not tried them. Actually, of course, they are already properly planted in a special soil prepared to give them sturdy vigorous growth that will not be too soft and lush to go through the winter. You merely put them in the ground.

It is obvious that large trees cannot be handled in this way, nor can those kinds of plants which are best handled at a special season. However, the list is large. More than half of the kinds of flowering shrubs we listed last spring are now available in containers and such vines as Wisteria, Silver Lace, Climbing Hydrangea, Trumpet Vine, Sweet Autumn Clematis and Everblooming Honeysuckle. Nearly all of these plants are hardier than roses which have been sold in containers for many years. We have roses, too, over thirty kinds of them, in all of the important classes. These are listed on page 3 and container grown flowering shrubs are described and priced.

If you have never planted container grown plants, why don't you check off the ones you would like to have on those lists and set them out now? You will gain a complete growing season and with most kinds enjoy the flowers in your garden another year.

BULB PLANTING AIDS

If you are planting bulbs for the first time there are several ways of making your work easier or more productive.

Your bulbs will need food. This is best supplied by fertilizers relatively low in nitrogen but high in phosphoric acid. Bone meal is such a fertilizer and as it breaks down slowly in the soil it feeds for a long time. Quicker acting is Superphosphate. A bit of the two mixed makes an ideal food for all these plants. If you do use rotted manure be sure to cover it with at least a couple of inches of soil before planting. In contact with the bulbs and their newly forming roots it can lead to botrytis blight and disastrous results. Manures are not good mulches for bulb beds. Rather use salt hay which neither heats nor contributes to disease incidence.

Before planting you may wish to protect your bulbs against insect and soil-borne diseases. This you can do easily by shaking them up in a paper bag with Spergon Bulb Dust. This is also good treatment for glads, dahlias and other summer bulbs you will be storing for winter. Treat them before storing and again in the spring at planting time.

BULB PLANTERS \$2.49 ea.

GARDEN SPADES priced from \$3.50 to \$5.60

TROWELS priced from 79¢ to \$1.69

BONE MEAL

5 lb., 75¢; 10 lb., \$1.30; 25 lb., \$2.50

SUPERPHOSPHATE 5 lb., 75¢; 10 lb., \$1.25

SPERGON BULB DUST — Protects against insects and soil-borne diseases. Use it to treat glads, dahlias, cannas and other bulbs before storage as well as at planting time.

2 oz. envelopes, 50¢ 1 lb. can, \$2.00

Container Grown SHRUBS

Gain a whole growing season by putting some of these established plants in your garden this fall. They are now planted and growing in especially prepared soil; you simply remove the container and plant . . . an easy practical time saver for gardeners who want results quickly.

SHRUBS

Heights given indicate mature size.

MENTOR BARBERRY. 6-7 ft. Semi-evergreen. \$1.50 ea.

REDLEAF JAPAN BARBERRY. 2-4 ft. Red foliage all summer. \$2.00 ea.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. 6 ft. Late summer. Blue, purple or white. \$1.50 ea.

SWEETSHRUB. 6-9 ft. Reddish-brown. Late spring. \$2.00 ea.

VARIEGATED CORNELL. 6-8 ft. Green and white foliage. \$2.00 ea.

SMOKEBUSH. 15 ft. Summer. Misty effect. \$2.50 ea.

SPREADING COTONEASTER. 6 ft. Red berries. Fall. \$2.25 ea.

ROCK COTONEASTER. Low and spreading. Red berries. Fall. \$2.75 ea.

SLENDER DEUTZIA. 3 ft. White flowers. May. \$1.75 ea.

REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS. 8-10 ft. Brilliant red fall color. \$3.50 ea.

FORSYTHIA, LYWOOD GOLD. 7 ft. Yellow. April. \$2.00 ea.

FORSYTHIA, FARRAND. Larger flowers. April. \$2.25 ea.

ROSE OF SHARON. 15 ft. Late summer. Double red, white or pink. \$1.50 ea.

ROSE OF SHARON, Celestial Blue. 15 ft. Late summer. \$2.00 ea.

ROSE OF SHARON, Woodbridge. Single pink, deeper eye. Late summer. \$2.00 ea.

HYDRANGEA, Pee Gee. 10 ft. White and pink. Late summer. \$2.00 ea.

WINTERBERRY (Black Alder). 9 ft. Red berries. Fall and winter. \$2.75 ea.

KERRIA. 4-6 ft. Yellow. May. \$2.00 ea.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. 8 ft. Pink, May. Red berries, June-July. \$1.50 ea.

FRAGRANT MOCKORANGE. 8 ft. Creamy white. May. \$1.50 ea.

VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE. 8 ft. White. June and fall. \$1.75 ea.

FLOWERING ALMOND. 4 ft. Pink. May. \$2.00 ea.

PURPLELEAF SANDCHERRY. 5-6 ft. Reddish foliage all summer. \$3.00 ea.

LALAND FIRETHORN. 6 ft. Orange fruit. Fall and winter. \$2.50 ea.

FATHER HUGO ROSE. 6-7 ft. Yellow. May. \$2.00 ea.

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. 3 ft. Red. All summer. \$1.75 ea.

CHINESE LILAC. 10-15 ft. Violet. May-June. \$2.00 ea.

DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM. 9 ft. Creamy white. May. Good fall color. \$2.50 ea.

BURKWOOD VIBURNUM. 6 ft. Fragrant pink and white. May. \$3.75 ea.

CARLECEPHALUM VIBURNUM. 6 ft. Larger flower clusters. Pink and white. May. Fragrant. \$4.00 ea.

WRIGHT'S VIBURNUM. 6 ft. White flowers. Red berries. \$2.50 ea.

HENDERSON WEIGELA. 5 ft. Pink. May and June. \$2.00 ea.

...and 6 VINES

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS — White. August. \$1.25 each

CLIMBING HYDRANGEA — White. Early summer. \$3.75 each

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE — Yellow and red. Most all summer. \$2.00 each

SILVER LACE VINE — White. Late summer. \$1.50 each


CHINESE WISTERIA — Lavender. May. \$2.00 each

BOSTON IVY — Green leaves turn red and yellow in fall. \$1.25 each

We outstripped all the neighborhood
Our bulbs the first ones up,
Not by our greater gardening skill
But an eager — bigger pup!

The report then goes on to explain that such spraying is controlled by a board of representatives of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, the Director of Aeronautics, Director of the State Board of Fisheries and Game and the Commissioner of Health. It says, "The Air-Spray Statute was passed principally

John S. Gallagher
Horticultural Advisor

BARNES BROTHERS
NURSERY CO.

A detailed black and white line drawing of various fruits. In the upper left is an apple with a short stem and a single leaf. To its right is a pear with a long stem and two leaves. Below the apple is an orange with a textured surface and a small leaf. To the right of the orange is a spiky, hedgehog-like fruit with a central seed pod and a small leaf. The drawing uses fine lines and cross-hatching for shading and texture.

CACO	60¢ each
CONCORD	60¢ each
NIAGARA	60¢ each
SENECA	\$1.00 each
STEUBEN	\$1.50 each

It's not a home...



until it's Planted!



CONDITIONS OF SALE

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING . . .

INSPECTION — Our nurseries are regularly and thoroughly inspected by the Connecticut Experiment Station and found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases.

LOCATION — We are located on the east side of the North Colony Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford, Connecticut. Motorists on Wilbur Cross Parkway use Meriden-Wallingford Exit No. 66. Nursery 200 yards south.

CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS please add 3% sales tax on all items except fruit trees and other food-bearing plants.

TERMS — Net cash. Prices subject to sales taxes in effect at time of sale.

MAIL ORDERS — Small orders can be sent by mail.

All plants are priced f.o.b. the nursery and carrying charges are additional. Please add 10% of the catalog price to cover special packing and postage or 50c (minimum charge) if order is less than \$5.00. Any excess amount (over the minimum charge) will be refunded. Trees over 4 feet tall will be sent by express.

Plants requiring a ball of earth or those too large for economical shipment by common carrier are offered for local sales only.

Size of orders: Owing to high costs incident to packing and handling, we cannot accept mail orders amounting to less than \$3.00.

TELEPHONE ORDERS — Call us at Wallingford COlony 9-4226 and your order can be ready for you to pick up, or any order over \$10.00 can be delivered if you live within our delivery area.

VISIT US PERSONALLY — You may select your plants at our nursery sales grounds. Experienced helpers will assist you and many plants can be taken home in your car. For your convenience, this nursery is open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. week

days in September, October, and early November. Open Sunday afternoons in late September and October only, from 1 to 5 P.M.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS — All goods, unless otherwise specified, are sold f.o.b. our nursery and travel at purchaser's risk and expense. Where a customer lives within approximately 25 miles of our nursery, we can deliver orders of \$10.00 and over without charge on such days as we have trucks in that particular section. We cannot deliver on specific days or at particular hours.

CLAIMS — Report any damage or shortages in your order as soon as you receive it. Due to the perishable nature of our stock, no claims will be accepted after 10 days and all sales are final. No exchanges.

NON-WARRANTY — (1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser either refill that portion of the order which was mislabeled, by any other delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

Summer and Winter weather may present growing problems beyond our control and so we never have a formal guarantee covering these periods. If you have any trouble with any of your dormant woody plants purchased this fall, we can often help if we are notified in time. Such notification must be accompanied by a sales receipt or copy of your order.

BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY COMPANY

NORTH COLONY ROAD • WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT

200 yards south of the Wilbur Cross
Parkway (Exit 66) on Route 5

Phone COlony 9-4226